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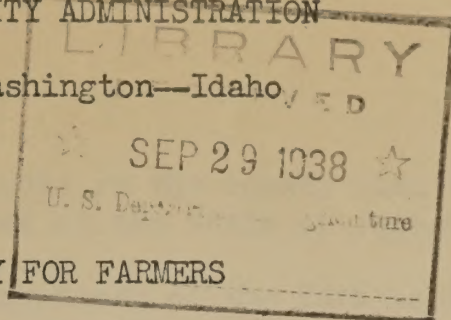
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Oregon--Washington--Idaho

Region XI

Walter A. Duffy
Director

SECURITY FOR FARMERS

As its name signifies, the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, was created to bring greater security to thousands of farm families handicapped by lack of credit facilities through forces over which they had no control. Consequently, hundreds of Oregon, Idaho and Washington farmers have been unable to purchase sufficient operating goods to maintain their farms as "going" units.

The Farm Security Administration is set up primarily to assist the family-sized farm, to wage an attack on growing farm tenancy and deal generally with all problems of the low-income farmer and farm laborer. It does this through FSA loans for capital goods and cooperative facilities, farm debt adjustment, tenant farm purchase loans, improved tenure agreements and general cooperative guidance through approved farm and home plans.

FARM SECURITY LOANS

WHAT CAN LOANS BE MADE FOR?

1. Farm Security loans can be made for livestock, seed, feed, farm equipment, fertilizer, household goods, cooperative facilities and other capital goods necessary for farming operations.
2. Loans CANNOT BE MADE for purchase of land, payments on land or refinancing of real estate mortgages.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE? Applicants must meet the following qualifications:

1. Be a bona fide farmer unable to secure adequate commercial or other credit to purchase capital goods necessary for operating his farm as a productive unit.
2. Have possession of a productive farm capable of supporting the family and repaying the loan on the basis of an approved farm plan.
3. Have a satisfactory rent, lease, purchase contract or other tenure agreement if the applicant is not a farm owner.
4. If a new settler from without the state, references from place of origin must be supplied.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE?

1. All applications must originate in the county Farm Security office and cannot be accepted at the state or regional offices.
2. A financial statement and inventory of the farm is drawn up showing outstanding debts and assets. Adjustments must precede a Farm Security loan if the debt load is beyond capacity of the farm to pay.
3. A farm plan is drawn up by the applicant and the county supervisor for the fullest utilization of the farm, based on actual or average livestock production and crop yields. The plan must set forth farm operations for the coming year and show the amount of the FSA loan proposed for capital goods.
4. Similarly a home plan is set up for fullest utilization of garden and home produced fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy and poultry products as well as outstanding needs of the household. A tentative amount is included for home needs.
5. If the applicant can benefit from joint use of purebred sires, heavy farm machinery, canning equipment or other cooperative facilities set up for FSA and low-income families, a small budget for cooperatives is included in the loan.
6. Applications must be reviewed by the county advisory committee before being submitted for approval.
7. After a survey of the farm, home and cooperative needs is made, the amount of the required loan is set up and the complete docket sent to the regional headquarters at Portland for final approval, processing, and issuance of the check.
8. Loans are secured by crop, chattel and in some instances real estate mortgages.

WHAT SERVICES ACCOMPANY LOANS?

1. County FSA supervisors and home advisers are available at all times to consult with the family after the loan is made and give any assistance possible in servicing the farm and home plans and assisting with other problems.
2. Facilities of the agricultural extension service, through the local county agent or home demonstration agent are available to all FSA families for technical information on improved farm and home practices.

3. Each FSA cooperator is expected to keep farm and home accounts so that a complete record can be kept of farming operations and the income effectively budgeted to provide a living for the family, pay old obligations and meet loan payments.

TENANT FARM PURCHASE LOANS

1. Approximately 52 loans to qualified tenant farmers for purchase of family-sized farms through provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, will be made during the 1938-1939 fiscal year under the allotment of \$306,140 to this region.
2. Counties selected on basis of farm population, percentage of tenancy and availability of farms to participate in the 1938-1939 tenant program are: Oregon -- Jackson and Lane; Idaho -- Bingham and Canyon; Washington -- Clark and Stevens. Only resident tenant farmers in counties named are eligible to apply for tenant-purchase loans.

FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMPS

1. Plans are under way to establish Farm Family labor camps in Yakima Valley, Washington; Willamette Valley, Oregon and in the lower Snake River Valley, Idaho, each to consist of 350 tent platforms; 50 small houses with half-acre tracts and central sanitary, health, recreational and other camp facilities.
2. Purpose of these camps will be to provide improved standards of living for the thousands of farm families from drouth areas and farm laborer families depending on seasonal work in hops, fruit, sugar beets, berries and other specialty crops for their livelihood.

GENERAL SERVICES

1. All farmers threatened by foreclosure or a debt load beyond capacity of the farm to carry, may apply for debt adjustment services provided through county FSA offices and county voluntary committees. Adjustments are based on confidential negotiations between debtors and creditors, sponsored by an impartial third party or committee.
2. Where FSA cooperators have set up community and cooperative services, other low-income farmers in the community are eligible to participate when facilities are available for additional families.
3. Advisory services of county FSA offices are available to all drouth area farm families as well as other new settlers seeking to locate in the state.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold Office for four Years; and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, shall have the Honor and the Privilege of being elected for no more than two Terms.

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, and may grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour.

Section 2. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour. They shall, at any Time during their Continuance in Office, be impeached and removed from Office by a two thirds Vote of both Houses of Congress.